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CALIFORNIA
STATE



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 11, 1917.
LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT.
TO MAINTAIN STANDARDS.
OXMAN HELD FOR TRIAL.
RAILROAD SCHEMING.
A WORD OF COUNSEL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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Who Pays for These Advertisements?

The cost is largely met by certain "high financiers" and "captains of industry" who have always made war upon Union Labor and sought to enslave it.

Don't Play Your Enemy's Game

Remember that Prohibition throughout the ages has been the weapon of tyranny! Consider that it is being used now as a disguise for the class that has always fought the wage earner!

**Do Not Permit Those Concerns Which Are Seeking
to Block Every Social and Economic Reform
to Make a Pawn of the Workers!**

International Brewery Workers' Union
of America.



-:- Legislative Agent's Report -:-

San Francisco, May 4, 1917.

Officers and Delegates San Francisco Labor Council—Greeting: As your legislative agent at the forty-second session of the California Legislature, I respectfully submit my report concerning the results achieved, together with my personal impressions regarding the work of the session.

The forty-second session was the shortest in recent years, lasting only sixty-six days, and the number of measures introduced and acted upon, as well as their relative importance to the people of this State, were likewise less than during the preceding sessions of the progressive regime. Notwithstanding this general characteristic, it does not follow that the legislative contests that took place were less interesting to the participants or marked by less eagerness, vigor or determination to succeed on the part of those seeking legislative favors. On the contrary, most of the fights were conducted with customary vim and energy, each side on every question leaving nothing undone to achieve success. And among the foremost of these legislative battles must be held those fought between organized labor and big business.

I attended the whole of the second part of the session and took such advantage as I could of every opportunity to become acquainted intimately with the various measures affecting labor, and their chief promoters and adversaries.

The following are the most striking of the results achieved:

The measure of prime importance and of greatest value, from the standpoint of organized labor, was the Anti-Injunction bill, S. B. 1035, introduced and piloted to victory by Senator Flaherty of San Francisco. As compared with other legislative victories in the past, the enactment of this law ranks with the largest achievements in labor legislation in California. As originally drafted the bill was a replica of the well-known anti-injunction bill of the American Federation of Labor. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient votes to pass the bill in this form, it was agreed to reframe the bill along the lines of the federal law, the so-called Clayton Anti-Trust act. Thus amended the bill passed both houses and is now awaiting the signature of the Governor. Senator Flaherty is entitled to great credit for his faithful and persistent work in behalf of this bill. In the Senate many votes were secured from men who under ordinary conditions might not properly be classed as partisan to organized labor, but who nevertheless on this occasion took the broad and humanitarian view and voted for our measures. Among those entitled to mention, I desire to give special credit to Senator Evans of Riverside, who voted for the bill entirely unsolicited, and likewise to Senator Sharkey, who, on account of his vote in favor of the Apprentice bill, was not expected to favor this bill, but who reversed our expectations by voting for it. Andrew Furuseth, the veteran leader in this field of legislation, delivered his most telling arguments in favor of the bill before the Judiciary committees of the two houses. In regard to the technical legal details Senator Benson of Santa Clara and Senator Luce of San Diego rendered most valuable services by suggesting the form of amendments or opposing attempts at nullifying the objects of the bill by way of nugatory amendments. While the bill legalizes peaceful picketing, it was found expedient to take out the clause which in specific terms would have repealed existing local ordinances making picketing a criminal offense. Like in other pieces of pioneering legislation, half a loaf is better than none, and in this measure we have the foundation upon which to build a satisfactory law.

The measure ranking next in importance and benefit to labor

enacted at this session is the new Workmen's Compensation act, S. B. 818, introduced and backed by Senator Luce. After several conferences in committee between all parties in interest the bill passed the Senate, and, after amendment in the Assembly so as to again exclude the farmers, the bill also passed that body. It contains some very important changes. Among these changes are: Reduction of the waiting period from two weeks to ten days; the elimination of the right of the injured employee to sue in cases of willful misconduct on the part of the employer, and instead increasing the amount of compensation in such cases by one-half, giving the injured employee the right to choose his physician from a panel of three appointed by the employer; removing the ninety-day limitation for medical service, and requiring employers to give security for payment of compensation. In this connection I am pleased to report that the Legislature passed the forty private bills for compensation to employees and their families who were left without compensation through the failure of the Commonwealth Casualty Insurance Company. A constitutional amendment to clarify the provisions relating to our general system of compensation for industrial accidents was also adopted, and will be voted on at the next State election. The main work for the future will be to induce farmers to also come under compensation. For the sake of labor's loyalty and friendship for the farmers it is hoped that the latter soon will recognize the claim of agricultural workers for better protection in cases of accidents, and that the day soon will dawn when labor upon the farm will prove as attractive and humane as in the city factory.

The Semi-Monthly Pay Day bill, A. B. 211, fathered by Assemblyman Harris of Bakersfield, is a measure combining the objects of the Payment of Wages act of 1911 and the Semi-Monthly Pay Day act of 1915. The latter act was found unworkable in the form it emerged from the last session, and the first-mentioned act, as amended in 1915, needed also some revision, wherefore this bill was drafted to deal with the entire subject of payment of wages according to the best thought and experience up to the present. The bill prescribes the manner of payment upon quitting or discharge, establishes regular pay days twice a month in most employments, and at least one pay day a month in all others. On account of constitutional difficulties the penalties for violations are limited to money damages in proportion to the number of days payment is delayed, not exceeding thirty days in any case, which damages may be recovered by civil suit.

Senator Burnett's two bills, S. B. 800, to regulate tenement houses, and S. B. 433, to regulate the construction of hotels, passed both houses. Likewise a bill by Senator Benson, to regulate the construction of dwellings in all parts of the State, S. B. 547, received the sanction of both houses. These bills were proposed by the Commission on Immigration and Housing, and if signed by the Governor will materially solve existing housing problems in the interest of public health and sanitation.

The Social Insurance bill, S. B. 749, introduced by Senator Kehoe of Humboldt, authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission to continue the study and recommend appropriate legislation on the subject for the next session. A constitutional amendment, S. C. A. 26, was also passed and ordered submitted to the people, which authorizes the establishment of compulsory health insurance based upon the plan of placing the cost upon employers, employees and the State.

A bill providing for the examination and registration of

plumbers was passed at the request of the mechanics of the trade. It is known as A. B. 232, and was introduced by Assemblyman Phillips of the Los Angeles delegation.

A number of other minor labor bills were also passed. I omit to enumerate them as the California State Federation of Labor, pursuant to its custom, will publish a complete enumeration of all the measures of that nature.

Among bills endorsed by organized labor but which failed of passage, I regret to report that the two measures to abolish private employment agencies, A. B. 9, by Assemblyman Collins of San Francisco, and A. C. A. 19, by Assemblyman Harris, were both lost in the Assembly. Inasmuch as both the State Federation and the State Building Trades Council have expressed an intention of submitting such a measure under the initiative, I respectfully recommend that the Council and its affiliated unions support such a movement.

The Sunday Closing bill, A. B. 172, by Assemblyman Morris of San Francisco, was lost in the Assembly. This bill would have secured one day off in seven, namely on Sunday, for a number of miscellaneous workers employed in services like those of butchers, barbers, laundry workers, salesmen, etc. The title of the bill was unfortunate, in that it announced the general principle of the bill to be "the prohibition of unnecessary labor and the pursuit of unnecessary labor on Sunday," which was seized upon by the advocates of prohibition of the liquor traffic to interject an amendment providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday. There was a general understanding between the Sunday Closing League and the California Trades Union Liberty League to let this bill go through without interjecting any wet and dry issue into it. This arrangement was upset by the strong prohibition element in the Assembly, which insisted upon incorporating the saloons into the bill. Inasmuch as there were other measures before the Assembly dealing with the regulation of saloons, the prohibitionists are to blame for the loss of this measure.

A bill, A. B. 350, by Assemblyman Baldwin of San Diego, sought to extend the scope of the eight-hour law for women to include women in all occupations. It failed to obtain the necessary number of votes in the Assembly.

At this session, more than at any previous Legislature, it was made apparent that the labor movement will be kept busy in preserving what rights the workers already enjoy or have obtained by recent legislation. The number of hostile labor bills introduced and urged for passage at this session exceeds that of any previous session in the history of this State. Through the exercise of vigilance and proper efforts the following measures of that nature were successful:

S. B. 695, by Senator Ballard of Los Angeles, was aimed against the secondary boycott, which was legalized in this State by the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Parkinson vs. Santa Clara Building Trades Council. The bill was very clumsily drawn, its author even not being able to satisfactorily explain the legal effect of its provisions. It happily died in committee.

Senator Rominger of Long Beach came toting along with the Apprentice bill, fathered by Senator Owens of Contra Costa at the 1915 session. As this bill has been proven more deadly to the apprentice than to organized labor it was easily defeated in the Senate by the vote of 9 ayes to 23 noes.

The most dangerous of the anti-labor legislation attempted was the Compulsory Mediation bill, A. B. 538, bearing the name of Assemblyman Goetting of San Francisco. This bill was drafted along the lines of the Weinstock bill defeated at the 1911 session. It met an inglorious defeat in the Assembly by a vote of 16 ayes to 52 noes. As the bill was supported by the San

Francisco Chamber of Commerce this vote measures accurately the influence of that body in the halls of legislation at Sacramento.

A. B. 1411, by Assemblyman Finley of Santa Barbara, denominated the Criminal Syndicalism and Sabotage bill, was a somewhat nebulous and inconsequential measure. It was opposed by labor only for the reason that some of its terms might by some judges be construed to pertain to legitimate trade union organizations. It was pointed out that every prohibition in the measure is already covered by our Penal Code, wherefore it was concluded unnecessary to enact this measure.

S. B. 174, by Senator Lyon of Los Angeles, sought to exclude female employees in fish canneries from the terms of the eight-hour law for women. It passed, although many of our friends in the Legislature rightly considered the bill as rather weakening than strengthening that valuable piece of legislation.

In submitting above brief description of the principal measures passed or defeated I desire to express my personal obligation and appreciation to a number of Senators and Assemblymen who very conspicuously aided in accomplishing above results.

The San Francisco delegation in both houses was a tower of strength on all occasions, excepting Messrs. Goetting and Byrne, who lent all their assistance to the avowed enemies of our cause. Among Senators outside of San Francisco I may be permitted to mention especially Senators Benson, Duncan, Kehoe and Luce, who gave freely sound legal advice and assisted in drafting proper amendments. Senators Evans, Hans, Ingram, Inman, King, Rigdon, Rush, Sharkey and Tyrrell, likewise on numerous occasions rendered invaluable service and came to our assistance when most needed.

In speaking of friends, it is also pertinent to mention those who often went out of their way to take a slam at organized labor. The most persistent offender of that kind was Senator Stuckenbruck of San Joaquin. Of little or no ability as a legislator, he managed well in making himself conspicuous by display of tirade or ill-will. Assemblyman Smith of Oakland, abler and more potent, likewise distinguished himself by unprovoked personal invective and intemperate assaults upon organized labor.

In the Assembly, labor had many old and not a few new friends who in every way assisted in promoting good measures and defeating bad ones. As an indication of the number of our friends in that body, I take pride and pleasure in publishing the roll of honor—those who voted in favor of labor's anti-injunction bill in the Assembly. They were: Ambrose, Anderson, Arnerich, Baker, Baldwin, Brackett, T. V. Brown, Calahan, Collins, Dennett, Edwards, Friedman, Gebhardt, Gelder, Godsil, Harris, Hawes, D. R. Hayes, J. J. Hayes, Hilton, Johnston, Knight, Kylberg, Madison, Marks, Martin, Mathews, Mitchell, Morris, Morrison, Mouser, Phillips, Polsley, Prendergast, Quinn, Ream, Rose, Ryan, Satterwhite, Williams and Speaker Young.

A number of members of organized labor from different sections of the State came to Sacramento to present arguments before various legislative committees, and their assistance and influence was very welcome. The legislative representatives of the State Federation of Labor and of the Railroad Brotherhoods were in constant attendance and co-operated heartily in securing the results above indicated. To all of these labor men I extend in behalf of this Council and its affiliated unions, sincere thanks and appreciation.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council for the confidence reposed in me by selecting me as their representative for this work. In the

hope that the results achieved will prove of benefit to the rank and file of labor, and with best wishes for further progress, I have the honor to submit this report.

Fraternally,

Daniel C. Murphy.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

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Vitagraph Presents the Popular Stars

EDITH STOREY

and ANTONIO MORENO and WILLIAM DUNCAN

In

"ALLADIN FROM BROADWAY"

MACK SENNETT—Keystone Comedy

CHARLES MURRAY & LOUISE FAZENDA

In

"HER FAME AND SHAME"

VISIT THE

English Cottage

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

TO MAINTAIN STANDARDS.**By Grant Hamilton.**

Recently the Council of National Defense issued a statement urging that standards obtaining in industry should not be disturbed until such time as an emergency arose, which, in the opinion of the Council of National Defense, demanded changes. Even should an emergency arise no changes were advised except upon specific recommendations by the Council of National Defense. Immediately there began a campaign of misinterpretation and an attempt by unfair employers to break down existing standards and labor laws. Organized labor has resisted this attempt and will resist to the uttermost the grad-grinds who assume there is an opportunity afforded by war conditions to strike a heavy blow at union labor.

A few days ago a conference was held in the Department of Labor at which were present Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, President John Williams of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Vice-President Larkin of the same association, James Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and Grant Hamilton, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The subject of the conference was the general labor situation in the steel industry, with particular reference to strikes then in progress. The attitude of the Council of National Defense was reiterated by Secretary Wilson, and he being a member of the council his statement is official. The secretary, addressing President Williams of the Steel Workers, said:

"The Council of National Defense takes this position: That the standards that have been established by law, by mutual agreement or by custom should not be changed at this time; that where either the employer or the employee has been unable under normal conditions to change the standards to their own liking, they should not take advantage of the present abnormal conditions to establish new standards. Among those standards is the standard of living. The Council of National Defense recognized the fact that the standard of living is an indefinite standard, difficult to determine, that it is almost entirely dependent upon the rate of wages retaining the same purchasing power. If the wages received will not purchase as much, then the standard of living is lowered. If the wages received will purchase more, then the standard of living is increased. Because of the indefiniteness of the standard of living and the maintaining of it at the same point, the Council recognizes the fact that from time to time disputes will arise as to what is necessary to maintain that standard of living, but it feels that before any stoppage of work takes place in any industry in which the government is interested for the maintenance of safety that the established agencies of the government should be given an opportunity to use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the impending dispute.

"Now, there is only one point aside from the wage question in which your organization is especially interested in connection with standards, and that is the question of recognition of the union. That is the one burning question in which, aside from these other questions, you are involved. I do not know the attitude of the other members of the council on this particular point, but my own attitude is this, that capital has no right to interfere with workingmen organizing labor any more than the workingman has a right to interfere with the capitalists organizing capital. The two are on a parity on that point, and so my feeling is that in the present emergency the employer has no right to interfere with you in your efforts to organize the workers into unions, just as you have no right to inter-

fere with capitalists organizing capital into corporations. If you can get a condition where efforts to organize the workers are not interfered with and where a scale of wages is recognized that maintains the present standard of living, it occurs to me that for the time being no stoppage of work should take place for the purpose of forcing recognition of the union. Of course, that would not interfere with the employers and yourselves entering into any arrangement for recognition that might be mutually agreeable."

A LETTER OF THANKS.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4, 1917.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council—Friends: In severing my connections with the "Bulletin," which I have served as labor editor for several years past, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep appreciation of the kind consideration shown me by my friends in the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions.

I take this occasion to thank you, one and all, for your kind and courteous treatment of me in the work I have tried to do, in my humble way, for the organized labor movement. I highly prize your friendship. Words fail to express my appreciation of the confidence you have had in me. It shall be my earnest endeavor to always merit that confidence.

In the new field of endeavor which I have entered I believe I shall be of considerable service to the labor movement. Upon the advice of Congressman John I. Nolan, John P. Frey, editor of the "Molders' Journal," and a number of local labor leaders, I have accepted a position with Mr. Miner Chipman, engineer, who has contracted with the Chamber of Commerce to make a practical and scientific industrial survey of San Francisco from three viewpoints: Labor, employer and the public.

My work will be confined exclusively to the labor survey. It will consist in getting facts and presenting labor's viewpoint in every case dealt with. It is a wonderful opportunity for labor to tell its side of the story.

As long as a labor survey is to be made, my friends in the labor movement, with whom I consulted, felt that it was highly essential that the work should be done by a person familiar with the local labor movement, one who understands the aims and objects of the labor movement and one in whom the labor people have confidence. It was for these reasons that several labor leaders urged me to accept the position and that I finally consented to do so.

I am in no way connected with the Chamber of Commerce. I am employed by and work under the sole supervision and instructions of Miner Chipman, a man well and favorably known to many trade unionists because of his valuable service to the labor movement in connection with his study of and report on the so-called Taylor system of scientific management at the Watertown Arsenal.

Let me assure you that if I had not been convinced that I could be of service to the organized labor movement in my new position I would never have accepted it.

Trusting that I shall continue to have your friendship and co-operation in my work, and again thanking you for your kindness to me in the past, I remain

Yours for the great cause of humanity,
Frederick W. Ely.

1012 Hobart Building.

RETAIL CLERKS REDUCE HOURS.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Retail Clerks' Union has secured an agreement with local merchants which closes stores every evening, except Saturdays, at 5 o'clock from July 5th to October 1st. The usual holidays will also be observed.

Kelleher & Browne*The Irish Tailors***716 Market St.**

are making suits to order at popular prices regardless of the advance in woollens

Our Strong Specialty:
SUITS TO ORDER

\$25.00 to \$35.00

Union made in our own 8 hour workshop;
weekly wages, no piece work

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MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

PROGRAM, WEEK OF MAY 13th

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Famous Players Paramount Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
In
"SAPHO"
Also **MRS. VERNON CASTLE** Also
In **"PATRIA"**
Story No. 15. **"FOR THE FLAG"**
The last episode of the great serial-romance
Usual Double Program
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
JACK PICKFORD
In **"THE DUMMY"**
Also **H. B. WARNER** Also
In
"WRATH"
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
EDITH STOREY and ANTONIO MORENO
and
WILLIAM DUNCAN
In **"ALLADIN FROM BROADWAY"**

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CARHARTT OVERALLS

**FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN**

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OXMAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

By Ed Gammons.

The Grand Jury, by a vote of thirteen to four, refused to indict Oxman on a subornation of perjury charge.

Judge Robert M. Clarke of Los Angeles, appointed by State Attorney-General Webb to conduct the investigation, disagreed with the decision.

"The evidence produced was sufficient to indict Oxman," he declared.

Judge Clarke tried to postpone the decision till the jurors had heard the testimony of Estelle Smith, to whom Oxman had offered a five-figure bribe to testify falsely against Weinberg, but the Grand Jury was in a hurry to "whitewash" Oxman and wouldn't hear Miss Smith.

On Saturday last, Judge Matthew Brady held Frank C. Oxman for trial in the superior court on a charge of subornation of perjury.

The astute crew of corporation lawyers, defending the "honest cattleman" both in and out of court, stayed off the inevitable for eleven days, but, on the evidence produced, Judge Brady had no option except to bind over Oxman to the superior court.

In a public statement made in the courtroom, Judge Brady said:

"A warrant of arrest in this case was issued at the request of Captain Matheson, the head of the detective department of this city, and who under the law is charged with the duty of ferreting out and prosecuting crime.

"The sole question which has been before this court since the beginning of the investigation, and which I am now to determine, is as to whether or not a public offense has been committed, and as to whether or not there is reasonable and probable cause for believing the defendant guilty of it. I have carefully weighed the evidence which has been submitted, and must decide both of these questions in the affirmative.

"The letters written by the defendant, and admittedly in his handwriting, to Rigall, are not explained.

"In addition to these letters we have the testimony of the witness, Rigall, as to the two conversations which he had with the defendant, which corroborate the matters set forth in the letters.

"These conversations show that the witness, Rigall, was approached by the defendant to obtain his testimony in the Mooney case, and thereafter that he was promised compensation in the sum of \$200 for so doing. In view of this uncontradicted evidence there is nothing left for me to do but to hold the defendant. In my opinion it is amply sufficient to warrant the holding.

"Therefore, it appearing from the evidence adduced at this hearing that a crime of felony, to-wit, violating Section 137 of the Penal Code, has been committed, and that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that the defendant, Frank C. Oxman, committed said crime, it is hereby ordered that said defendant be held to await trial before the Honorable Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco."

Oxman's attorneys obtained two writs of habeas corpus in an effort to nullify the decision of Judge Brady. The first one was faulty, but on the second one a hearing will take place on May 14th.

Judge Dunne has followed up his Chamber of Commerce harangue from the bench by a public statement. The main feature of this statement is its fulsome eulogy of Fickert. Next is the good man's grief that organized labor should defend the boys. He whines that the unions should join Fickert in his lynching party.

These people who whine about "Justice" and then back Fickert in the frame-up are having a hard time explaining away the utter rotten-

ness of the jackal witnesses and perjury suborners employed in the railroading of Billings and Mooney.

Steps are being taken by the defense attorneys to have Dunne disqualified from sitting in the remaining cases. What a pity such a notoriously partisan judge sat in the Billings case!

The Bakersfield "Union Labor Journal," commenting on Dunne's attitude, makes this comment:

"Judge Dunne's action in stating from the bench that Billings was undoubtedly guilty, and that in addition he had 'committed rank perjury,' was the most cowardly act of an arrogant coward.

"Fickert might be guilty of all the illegal acts charged against him, yet not one of them, or all of them put together, is half as cowardly and cruel as was the action of Judge Dunne when he went out of his way to kick a man already down. He reminds us of the hyena, cowardliest of animals, yet most fierce in the graves of the dead."

Rena Mooney's trial is supposed to start on Monday next, but Fickert will hardly go ahead with the case with his main witness bound over to the superior court on a charge of subornation of perjury.

ORPHEUM.

A bill that will rank high in the annals of vaudeville is announced by the Orpheum for next week. Le Roy, Talma and Bosco, the eminent European Illusionists, will head the program. Le Roy, Talma and Bosco are styled "The Salves of Mystery." As magicians, illusionists and prestidigitators they are peerless. "Our Family," an incident of everyday life, will be presented by that admirable actress, Jane Courthope, and a thoroughly capable company. It is just a page from the life of the average family where selfishness rules the entire household, its victim being a devoted mother. Harry Tate's company will appear in that funny satire on the automobile craze, "Motoring." No sketch of its kind has ever given more genuine amusement or provoked such hearty laughter. When Ben Deely comes to town there is always joy among the Orpheum fans, for he is a merry entertainment in himself. In his latest sketch, "The New Bellboy," he im-

personates a tired but industrious colored porter with a humor that is highly diverting. It is not only as a comedian that he shines, but also as a song writer of note, and among his biggest hits are "The Alamo Rag" and "I May Look Foolish But I've Got Common Sense." Florence Brisco, who supports him as the telephone girl, is attractive in appearance and charming as a singer and comedienne. Jay Gould and Flo Lewis; Johnny Johnston and Bob Harty; the Dainty Barry Girls, and Rosalind Coghlan and company in "Our Little Bride," will be also included in the program. Belle Story, the young American prima donna, who has made a tremendous musical hit, will be heard in new numbers.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The freight handlers of the Southern Pacific Company, who went out on strike a week ago for an increase in pay of 5 cents per hour, are still out and determined to stay out until their demands have been complied with. Mayor Rolph has interested himself in the matter and is endeavoring to bring about a settlement.

COOPERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

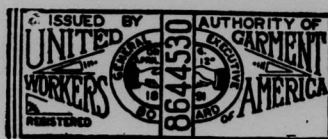
Organized coopers, engineers and firemen have won their long strike against the St. Louis Cooperage Company. The firm has signed an agreement and dismissed its strikebreakers.

For our conduct only to be honest we must have thoughts within us ten times loftier than our conduct.—Maeterlinck.

El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

SHIRTS



**UNION MADE
IN OUR OWN FACTORY**

ASK FOR THE CLERKS' UNION CARD EVERYWHERE

EAGLESON & CO.

1118 MARKET STREET, Opp. Seventh

Los Angeles

San Francisco

Sacramento

RAILROAD SCHEMING.

By E. P. E. Troy.

A few weeks ago the ferry employees of the Southern Pacific Company were compelled to threaten to go on strike to secure a change in their working hours from the inhuman schedule of twenty-four hours on and twenty-four hours off, and to get an increase in wages that will enable them to meet the increased cost of living. Now other employees of that company, in its freight sheds, have been refused their reasonable demands for an increase in pay, and have gone on strike.

Yet, during the past year, the Southern Pacific received the greatest revenue, and made the largest profit in its history. Its operating revenue for the year ending December 31st last is reported as \$163,427,423, or more than \$113,297,850 in excess of the gross receipts reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission seventeen years ago.

The net profit from railway operation for 1916 is reported as \$60,338,686. The gross receipts were reported in 1900 by the Interstate Commerce Commission as \$50,129,567. So, after deducting all operating expenses, the net revenue of the company for the past year exceeded the total revenue for 1900 by over \$10,000,000!

While gaining such extraordinary profits, and refusing the fair demands of its employees, the company has the insolence to ask the national and local railroad commissions to increase its rates of charges for passengers and freight.

And, again, while refusing the petty demands of its employees, this greedy railroad stands before the Board of Supervisors and gets them to adopt a resolution giving to it three city blocks of land in the China Basin district for \$818,768.75, which were valued by W. A. Schadde, the leading bank appraiser of land in this city, about a year ago for \$1,146,603.

Thus the Supervisors are giving to this avaricious railroad \$327,835 of the money of the people of San Francisco. At the same time the Southern Pacific is to get rid of a worthless piece of property, by giving the city, for part of the price, land at North Beach covered with thirty and forty feet of water, as to which General Bell stated publicly that the United States War Department will not permit that company to erect a ferry building.

Worse than all, by tricky technicality, the people are being robbed of the right to vote on this shady land deal, which they reserved to themselves in the charter. Whether this trick is to succeed or not will soon be known, as this matter can be referred to a vote of the people by six Supervisors or the Mayor.

ROCKEFELLER'S PERPLEXITY.

The American Economic League.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., continues to write articles for the press designed to show that capital and labor are partners. Since capital is merely a labor product used in the production of more wealth, Mr. Rockefeller's statement means that labor is in partnership with one of its products.

But it is scarcely probable that Mr. Rockefeller has a clear notion of what capital actually is. He has confused it with other things which in an economic sense are not capital at all. Thus he mentions, as an example of capitalistic corporations, the United States Steel Corporation, and his own Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Both of these corporations are large owners of capital beyond a doubt. It is not, however, the ownership of machinery, buildings and other forms of capital, that gives them power to oppress, but the ownership of natural resources.

Natural resources are not capital. Laborers would not be dependent upon capitalists for permission to work, were all men allowed access on equal terms to natural resources. When a capi-

talist is an owner of such resources, he is not only a capitalist but a land monopolist also. "Capital," says Henry George, "is a good; the capitalist is a helper, if he is not also a monopolist." That is the trouble with Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller evidently sees with Henry George that the capitalist is a helper and is puzzled as to why laborers should consider their helper as an enemy. His perplexity would be relieved if he would go a little further and see that when the capitalist is also a monopolist he ceases to be a helper and becomes a parasite. John D. Rockefeller, owner of mining machinery and other labor products required in mining operations, is a helper to Colorado miners. But John D. Rockefeller, owner of mining lands, monopolist of nature's gifts, is an obstructionist, whom labor must buy off in order to get a chance to work. There is no partnership in that.

GREENBACKS VERSUS BONDS.

J. A. Kingham-Jones.

Bonds and slavery are inseparable.

The Thirteenth Amendment forbids "involuntary servitude in the United States."

In direct violation thereof every man, woman and child has been bonded with \$70, which will be doubled, most probably trebled, so that children in the "land of the free" will be born with a bond of \$210 around their necks instead of the proverbial spoon in their mouths.

It matters not what deceptive terms are used to explain how those \$7,000,000,000 of \$14,000,000,000 or \$21,000,000,000 will ultimately be paid, it will be in the compressed sweat, blood, lives of all who perform any useful work.

We accept the character of the Lincoln greenbacks from the English bankers—their arch enemies, who forced the false gold standard-of-all values on this country—as expressed in the London "Times": "If that mischievous financial policy which had its origin in the North American Republic during the Civil War in that country should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish money without cost. It will pay off its debt and be without a debt, it will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond all precedent in the history of the civilized governments of the world. The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed, or it will destroy every monarchy on this globe."

If the greenbacks had been maintained as our financial system there would not have been a European War.

There will be a nation-wide demand for an issue of fifty billion dollars in greenbacks, good for all debts, public and private, with which to finance the war, buy the railroad and telegraph lines, double-track and otherwise improve the former, redeem all Federal, State, county and municipal bonds.

This act would enable us to transact our annual business of \$250,000,000,000 on a cash basis—it would fulfill the destiny of the United States to redeem the world.

If our uncrowned financial monsters are not dethroned in this common-sense way, it will be by other means; but unthroned they shall be—this nation will be free.

He who has raised himself above the alms-basket, and not content to live lazily on scraps of begged opinions, sets his own thoughts on work, to find and follow truth, will (whatever he lights on) not miss the hunter's satisfaction; every moment of his pursuit will reward his pains with some delight, and he will have reason to think his time not ill spent, even when he cannot boast of any great acquisition.—John Locke.

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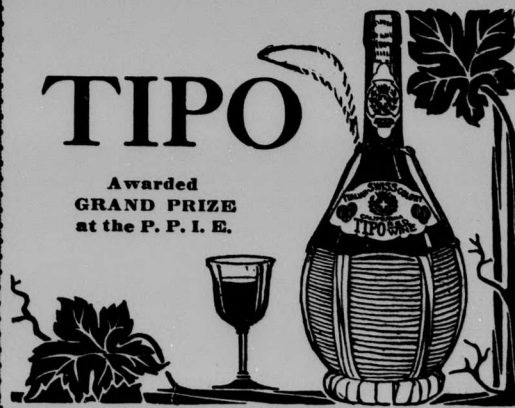
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

Nearest the throne itself must be
The footstool of humility.

—Montgomery.

It behooves the organized workers to keep a cautious and watchful eye on enemies who have suddenly become friendly to their demands lest they find themselves maneuvered into an undesirable position. The leopard cannot overnight change his spots.

It is daily becoming more apparent that those who are out for all the traffic will bear are going to force the government to regulate foodstuff prices. Talk of the law of supply and demand regulating prices, even if given a chance to operate, is nonsensical under present conditions.

"Marshall Field will enlist as a private," says a news dispatch. What of it? Bill Jones will also enlist as a private, and he is not seeking any newspaper publicity for it either. Will Marshall Field be able to fight any better than Bill Jones, and if not, why shout about him?

Editorial expressions in German newspapers indicate that they have a fine contempt for our military ability, and will have until we knock their heads off their shoulders. They are so conceited they never see a fist coming until it has landed squarely between their eyes.

When the League to Enforce Peace, of which Frank Buchanan was president, was busy sending literature to labor papers we were suspicious of it and promptly consigned the stuff to the waste basket. The trial now going on in New York furnishes proof that our suspicions were well founded and that the propaganda was engineered and paid for by German intriguers.

If the government is given power to regulate prices it may not be necessary to use it except in isolated instances. The knowledge that the authorities can do it will likely exercise a restraining influence upon the hogs that would otherwise gouge the consumer. At any rate, such a law can do no great harm as an emergency measure, and there are great possibilities for good in it. Let us try it out.

Employers who try to make up for their failure to pay decent living wages by establishing welfare schemes are wasting their time and deceiving no one so much as themselves. The workers are not mules and resent being treated as such. They want decent wages and conditions, to which they are entitled, and then they will create and maintain their own welfare institutions. Justice is what they are insisting upon.

-:- A Word of Counsel -:-

Many organizations of labor are at the present time enjoying the most prosperous period in their history, and could, if possessed of the foresight and willingness, place themselves in a position to be of great service to their membership in the future, but a survey of the labor field indicates that very little is being done along the line of preparing for effective fighting in the days of famine that sooner or later must inevitably follow those of plenty.

The old rule that "those who dance must pay the fiddler," as well as the old saw that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow," cannot be avoided. The day of a union panhandling its way through the troubles it meets has passed, or, at any rate, is rapidly passing away, and the organization made up of persons so blind to their own best interests as to ignore the warning signals constantly held out urging preparedness for the hour of need is doomed to ignominious and inexcusable failure.

Men who are unwilling to make little personal sacrifices in the interest of their craft as a whole are both selfish and unintelligent, and are almost certain to suffer personal loss as a direct consequence. True, they may also be so unobserving and dense as to be unable to trace their troubles in the hour of defeat to the proper sources, but this will not alter the causes which led to the effects from which they suffer.

This topic was suggested by reading the results of a referendum vote by the International Molders' Union on the question of increasing the dues of its membership. The vote was favorable. The molders' union is one of the successful organizations of the American labor movement, and the causes for its achievements are not hard to locate. Its membership is willing to pay its own way and thus avoid the consequences of depending upon others to furnish the munitions of industrial war. A retrospective view of the labor movement, a singling out of the organizations that are successful, that produce real concrete results for their members, will always lead to the conclusion that they are what they are because they recognize the necessity of paddling their own canoes if they are to get anywhere, and, desiring to be successful, the price required is paid. There is no other way. Leaning on others may sustain temporarily, but when the prop is moved the structure falls. Permanent power must be intrinsic. No strength can be depended upon at all times and under all circumstances except your own. Others cannot, even if they so desired, be always present and ready to aid you.

The organization that pays its way, that depends upon its own inherent strength to sustain it, will have no fear that when the wolf comes it will be unable to defend itself. It will slay the beast and save its flock.

We are not unmindful that this is somewhat in the nature of sermonizing and that it will be distasteful and unpalatable to many, but in looking about us we have felt the need of some one admonishing the delinquents even at the risk of being damned for it. If it shall succeed in starting even a few trade unionists in the right direction, then our compensation will be ample for any humiliation that may be heaped upon us.

The hour for action is here. Where are you? Are you willing to bear your share of the legitimate burdens of achievement? If so, help your organization to be able to help itself, and if you do not do this refrain from whining complaints against others when the hour of defeat comes upon you.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Judge Stanford, at Phoenix, Ariz., has declared Campbell Governor of that State by a majority of approximately fifty votes.

If a final straw was needed to break the back of the Socialist party in the United States, that straw was piled on by the recent convention held in St. Louis. The party is now composed of an insignificant few, but the conduct of the men who gathered in the Missouri city was such as to insure its early interment in the cemetery of dead dreams. That convention made it impossible for an American to remain in the party.

Cheap labor advocates see in the war an opportunity to flood the country with Chinese and are shouting for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion law so that a "million needed workers" may be brought into the United States from the Orient. If we cannot win the war without turning the country over to the Chinese perhaps it would be as well to lose it. However, neither of these courses is desirable or necessary. We can both do our work and win the war, and that is what we will do. The American people cannot be fooled by the hypocritical arguments of the greedmongers.

An exchange says: "Battle Creek, Mich., one time called the 'Running sore on the map of Michigan,' has awakened to its responsibilities and Post's old town last week elected an entire trade union labor ticket administration. From mayor, commissioners, justices, down the line to constable, every man elected is a union man and carries a card in one of the local labor organizations. This is good news, and when we consider the history of the past few years of Battle Creek it is a most pleasing and commendable victory for organized labor." This indicates that millions spent by Post failed to prevent the organization of the workers in the little Michigan town, though he owned nearly all of it.

A new Pacific Coast construction record is claimed for the huge Southern Pacific building which is already transforming the appearance of lower Market street. Ground was broken for this—the largest office structure in the West—September 1, 1916. With the first of May, 1917, the structure will be approximately 70 per cent completed, with every prospect that the general contractors will turn over the building for occupancy one year after the first shovelful of dirt was removed. The undertaking presents many unparalleled accomplishments, chief among which was the fact that sixty lineal miles of piling were used to establish the largest and deepest foundation on the Pacific Coast. Individual piles, some of which attained a length of 128 feet, were driven 130 feet below the pavement of Market street. To accomplish this the tallest pile drivers in the world were used. The results represent a new mark in modern construction records. Three months after ground was broken, the great foundation had been completed and the first steel was erected. From then on, the allied building trades swung their men into line so fast, that during the month of January while a steam shovel and two pile drivers were still working at one corner, workmen in another were raising steel, pouring concrete, and laying brick all at the same time. Steel workers succeeded in keeping only one floor above the brick masons most of the time. The Spear street wing of the gigantic structure, which today appears closed in, is only sixty days off the foundation. It is expected that the entire structure will be closed in by the first of next month.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Tommy, you're too old to cry."

"Yes, and I'm too young to have what I'm crying for."—"Punch Bowl."

Hokus—Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town?

Pokus—I should say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an umbrella.—New York "Times."

Little Helen—Daddy, I have been playing like I was mama.

Dad—Is that so? What did you do, dearie?

Little Helen—I bought you a nice present and had it charged to you.—Indianapolis "Star."

An Irishman, passing a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard, thought he would play a joke on the shopman, so he entered the shop and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman, not in the least taken aback, dipped his fingers in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Sixpence," said the shopman.

"All right, sorr," said Pot. "Roll it up; I'll take it."—"Tit-Bits."

John Hart, an Englishman and editor of "London Opinion," who visited this country last year, carried home some strange stories about us Americans. Here is one he is telling on the Westerner, says the Deming (N. M.) "Head-light."

A man who had been born and brought up on the range and had never seen or known woman rode into a border town to see the sights.

Immediately he fell in love with a buxom waitress and they were married. The cowpuncher bought another horse and the couple rode away to the far-off ranch, supposedly happy and content.

Two days afterward the cowpuncher came back looking very sorrowful, leading the other horse.

"Why, where is your wife?" asked all the men about the hotel in concert as he rode up.

"She broke her leg the second day out," answered the cowpuncher as the tears ran down his face, "and I had to shoot her."

"Waiter, bring me forty dollars' worth of ham and eggs."

"We don't serve half portions."—"Life."

Mr. Peck—Would you mind compelling me to move on, officer? I've been waiting on this corner three hours for my wife—"Puck."

"Is your husband much of a provider, Ma-lindy?"

"He jes' ain't nothin' else, ma'am. He gwine to git some new furniture providin' he gits de money; he gwine to git de money providin' he go to work; he gwine to work providin' de job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."

Berne, April 4.—The German-Swiss Court of Arbitration has handed down a ruling under which two Swiss citizens who lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing of the cross-channel steamship "Sussex" by a German submarine in March, 1916, are awarded respectively 180,000 francs and 40,000 francs.—New York "Sun."

Willie was at play in the dooryard with his little brother.

"Ma," he shouted, "I wish you'd come out here and make Bob behave himself. Every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he bawls."

MISCELLANEOUS

PACIFISTS.

You are a pacifist? So am I:

A maker of peace who would not be?

But how is it made with the maniac cry

Of war in our ears from far and nigh,

And bloodstains darkening earth and sea?

By patience, you say, by suffering long,

By trust far-reaching and calm good will?

By closing the eyes to might-made wrong,

By yielding the weak to the maw of the strong,

And standing forever and ever still?

These should have done their work ere now—

And honor to him who held at bay

The headlong band that would not allow

Reason, with faith-illuminated brow,

To seek through darkness the hidden way!

Alas! it was lost—and the wolves are loose,

Ranging the night with their fangs of blood.

Shall we stand for aye in a tacit truce

With evil, and watch while the hosts of good

Flounder and fall in the death-dyed mud?

Nay, pacifist, nay, the lover of peace,

Because he loves it, must stand its friend:

In sorrow for agony's brief increase,

Yet smiting, at need, till war shall cease—

All for the peace that shall not end!

De Wolfe Howe.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY IN WAR TIME.

A country-wide campaign for industrial safety in war time is being conducted as a part of the war service program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In a letter to the Chambers of Commerce of 500 cities Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, who is also a member of the newly-appointed Woman's Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, has asked for the co-operation of the trade bodies to secure reasonable working hours and equal pay for equal work for the women who take men's places in business offices, factories and other occupations. The letter urges that "the work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the pay," and states that "we recognize also the unfairness to men and the injury to industrial standards in general resulting from the competition of low-paid woman labor." It draws attention to the fact that women who take men's places in the war emergency have likewise to bear men's burdens in the support of their families.

The association is calling upon its state and local branches all over the country, with a membership of 2,000,000 women, to take up this form of national defense work in addition to the rest of their war service. Vigilance committees of suffragists are to be appointed in every industrial locality to inform themselves as to the working conditions in local plants and report to the Washington headquarters of the association. A widespread propaganda will be conducted through every available agency to induce the women workers themselves, as well as employers, to maintain proper standards in the interests of public health and efficiency. It is pointed out that England, as a result of the speeding up of industry at the beginning of the war, experienced an actual diminution in the output of war material.

But goodness has a wider range than justice; for we are bound by nature to observe the dictates of law and equity in our dealing with men, while the feelings of kindness and benevolence overflow, as from a gushing fountain, from the breast of the tender-hearted to creatures of every species.—Plutarch.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Board Meeting, May 8, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.
Minutes of the regular and special meetings read and approved.

Transfers deposited: Benny Golman, cornet, Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. A. Richard, piano and organ, Local No. 213, Bremerton, Wash.

Reinstated: L. Perkins and G. S. Reek.
Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Walter J. Martin, drums.

Expelled: Mrs. L. Stantonne, for playing with non-members at Panama Cafe; fined \$100.

During the absence of the recording and financial secretaries, James G. Dewey and Arthur Morey will have charge of the office.

Mr. Rudolph Seiger, for many years musical director of the Fairmont Hotel, has been re-engaged for that position by the new management, and opens there next Monday.

Mr. Contractor

Work for more musicians on your engagements. The results will be we will all enjoy increased prosperity and employment.

Leaders and contractors will please take notice that when the steward reports were done away with it was decided at the union meeting to substitute contract blanks, to be filled out and filed with the recording secretary. These contract blanks have been sent and very few returned. This is to notify you that if you have not received these blanks please call at the office and get same, but if you have blanks please send them in at your earliest convenience, otherwise you will be subject to a fine by the board of directors.

MUSICIANS

Are you protected against sickness?
If not, why not join the Musical Fund Society, the strongest society of its kind in the United States?

Apply to any member or to Clarence H. King, 68 Haight Street, for information.

CHAS. DICKMAN President
F. BORGEL Secretary

Changes of addresses and telephone numbers:
Barker, Clement W., Box 412, Oakland, Cal.
Domini, G., Brunchilde Apts., 857 Ellis street; Tel. Franklin 2340.

Jonas, Ernst, 251 San Jose avenue; Tel. Valencia 4021.

Friedhofer, P., 3723 Elmwood avenue, Berkeley, Cal.; Tel. Berkeley 3672W.

Heiss, A. G., 208 Union street, Napa, Cal.

King, Geo. W., 749 Taylor street; Tel. Franklin 6570.

Lowenstein, Harry, 1664 Washington street; Tel. Franklin 2535.

Novelli, Nicola, 3059 Humboldt street, Denver, Colo.

Keithley, Geo. F. L.; Tel. Franklin 7615.

New members:

McAleer, Frank, Terminal Hotel.

King, Mathew, 160 Second street, Oakland, Cal.; Tel. Lakeside 387.

Martin, Walter J., 1366 Forty-eighth avenue.

Golman, Bennie, 1905 Alcatraz avenue, South Berkeley, Cal.

Richard, Mrs. C. A., Astor Hotel, 207 McAllister street; Tel. Market 488.

A. S. Less should be listed under ukulele; Paul Kubischek under saxophone, and W. E. Thomasson under cornet.

Drummers' Club, Attention!

Members of the Drummers' Club wishing to attend the outing Monday, May 14th, at Fairfax, will please notify the committee at once. Take 9:45 a. m. Sausalito ferry.

WHAT IS YOUR CHILD LEARNING?

Much of the child's earliest education, often the most valuable and enduring part, is that which is unconsciously acquired at home, not by precept or teaching but by imitation. From the earliest beginnings of learning the child is copying the sights and sounds about him.

Thus he learns to speak his first words, and from this time until he begins his formal education in school, and indeed through his entire childhood, he is imitating the language, manners, and emotions of the older people about him. His behavior and opinion are undoubtedly to some extent the direct result of this copying of his elders. He will repeat the tricks of speech and manner which they constantly employ.

If a child lives among people whose language is correct and agreeable, whose manners are pleasant, who show always a thoughtful consideration for others and whose behavior is gentle and kindly, he unconsciously acquires similar ways. The habit of courtesy comes not alone nor chiefly from direct instruction, but from imitation. If a child sees that his elders are habitually courteous in their association with each other, if kindness and consideration for each other are the habits of the home, these qualities will inevitably stamp themselves upon the child. Good manners are an invaluable asset to every person, but good manners have their root and foundation in fine qualities of mind and heart, and only the constant daily exercise of them will help give the children that charm of manner which is such a delight in persons of every age. The opposite qualities are likewise imitated and help to produce another sort of child.

Clearly, therefore, parents have an enormous responsibility in molding and shaping a child into the kind of man he is to be, for these early lessons in conduct and manners are probably never quite eradicated. Men who as children were accustomed to hearing uncouth language still lapse in manhood into this fault, however well educated they may have become, and the

same is true of physical mannerisms and even of the mental attitude. If a child grows up among people who are scolding, fault-finding, complaining, or quarrelsome, he is almost sure to show a tendency to these qualities, however much he may learn to abhor them in later life.

When shall we learn that what attaches people to us is the spirit we are of, and not the machinery we employ?—Matthew Arnold.

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DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.39
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS STILL ON STRIKE.

After fourteen days on strike San Francisco Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 can say that conditions are such that we feel confident of an early settlement. Out of thirty-four members effected we have been able to place fourteen of these men in commercial shops. Conditions on the "Chronicle," "Bulletin," Fine Arts Engraving Company, Oakland "Tribune" and Oakland "Enquirer" remain the same, and until such time that these papers agree to a settlement they will be unable to get cuts for illustrations. The illustrations that are being run in the papers at present are stock cuts which they file away and use in cases such as the one existing. We feel confident that if the work continues in the commercial shops we will be able to place all our members in positions far better than they had before this trouble started. All commercial shops have signed the new agreement, which calls for \$30 per week for day workers and \$33 for night workers. Beginning with June 1st forty-six hours will constitute a week's work, and January 1, 1918, forty-four hours.

ENFORCE PROTECTIVE LAWS.

War conditions, entailing vast amounts of extra work, will not be allowed to interfere with hard-won standards of protection for the health of labor. This has been made plain as the Government's position by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The naval chief made a special statement in response to inquiries by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, President of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Mr. Daniels declares that protective standards for wage-earners who serve their country will be maintained at all costs. He says in part:

"National effectiveness is now our paramount desire and duty. Labor strength and efficiency should be conserved. All the resources of the nation, human as well as material, must be organized and operated with a view to the highest service.

"Those who serve in our industries are quite as necessary to successful prosecution of the war as are the fighting forces. The increase and maintenance of our naval strength will call for maximum output, sustained effort, and unimpaired labor power. The fitness of our industrial army must be safeguarded.

"It is of great national concern that at the outset (of war) this country shall maintain a scientific program of legal protection for workers in the interest both of maximum production and human conservation. We must not permit overzeal to lead to the weakening of our protective standards and hence to the breaking down of the health and productiveness of labor."

OPPOSE "SWEATING" METHODS.

A system of piece work on labor-saving machines has resulted in intolerable conditions in the bookbinding department of the American Book Company, declares Bookbinders' Union No. 3 of New York, whose members suspended work. Other complaints include the employment of apprentices at low rates who are afterward discharged or worked as specialists at whatever wage the company offers. The union calls attention to its efforts in securing the defeat of legislation to have school books made in the prisons of the state "under similar sweat-shop conditions as are now in evidence in the American Book Company."

T. J. SULLIVAN IS DEAD.

T. J. Sullivan died in Hartford, Conn., last week after a lingering illness. Deceased was president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America from 1904 to 1911.

AGREEMENTS BETTER THAN LAW.

Under the caption "Labor and the Law," the Adelaide, South Australia, "Daily Herald" intimates that collective bargaining is a more effective method of settling disputes between employer and employee than courts of law and other governmental institutions.

"Wage boards and industrial courts have been established for the purpose of amicably arranging matters," says this paper, "but it is a notorious fact that instead of decreasing they have increased the troubles in the industrial field.

"According to the deputy president of the local arbitration court, the employers are puzzled through not knowing for certain what particular wages board determination they are expected to obey, and meanwhile if they happen to err through ignorance they are liable to be penalized. On the other hand the employees seek blindly for means of settling disputes on a basis of stability and are met at every turn by almost insurmountable barriers, chief among which are legal complications and heavy expenditures.

"In the opinion of many, however, legal arbitration at best is but a palliative, and the only safe remedy for or prevention of industrial disputes is a mutual arrangement in which the principle of collective bargaining is recognized and expressed in a trade agreement between the employer on the one side and employee on the other under the terms of which each respects the rights of the other, and a method of settlement of all differences is provided. When mutual distrust is replaced by confidence between employers and employees a system of co-operative effort will be the order of the day. The first consideration would then be human rights, and there would be no need for reference to arbitration courts or any other legal tribunal."

LAY OF THE HOBO.

Under the bridge where I use to lie,
There's a sentry stationed with eagle eye,
There's another standing with loaded gun
Where in the tunnel I used to run;
E'en in the car where I slept at night
They are carrying powder and dynamite.
With every soldier seeking a spy
The railroad's no place for a tattered guy.

Gone into the war refuse is another American institution—the railroad hobo. "Weary Willie" has forsaken the "side-door Pullman" as a means of transportation. His camp-fire no longer burns by the creek bed under the railroad bridge, nor

does the tunnel entrance any longer constitute his rendezvous.

The fact that all approaches to railroad bridges, tunnels and terminals are now guarded by soldiers with instructions to challenge suspicious characters, has made the hobos' profession an unhealthy occupation. He faces the possibility of being shot or jailed.

It is now more dangerous than ever to ignore warning signs. As the movement of troop and ammunition trains increases, greater vigilance will be exercised by military authorities, and it will be dangerous for unauthorized persons to venture within the boundary line.

It is easy in this world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Phone Market 3285

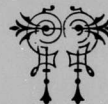
P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

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Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
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Drink**ACME
BEER**

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its superior quality



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California Brewing Association
San Francisco

BOYCOTT

THE FIRM OF

Rosenblum & Abraham**1105 MARKET STREET**

Corner 7th and Market

Sanctioned by the S. F. Labor Council at the request of the Tailors' Union Local No. 2
This firm refuses to abolish the Sweating System

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of May 4, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Chaufeurs—Roy Struble, vice L. Cooperman. Boiler Makers No. 6—E. B. Wolf, T. J. Sheridan, J. Powers, Thomas Culligan, H. Williams, vice J. Delaney, William Shanteau, F. West, E. L. Rose, C. A. Callaghan. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — Leather Workers, Machinists, Bakery Wagon Drivers and Federal Employees, inclosing donations for the defense of the bomb cases. From Frederick W. Ely, stating he had severed his connection with the "Bulletin," and expressing his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by the labor movement; he is now employed by Mr. Miner Chipman, who is making a practical and scientific industrial survey of San Francisco. From Glass Blowers' Union, stating it had voted to sustain the "Bulletin" and the attorneys for the defense in the bomb cases.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union, appeal for financial assistance for the street railroad employees of said city.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Federal Employees' Union of Washington, D. C., relative to the retirement of superannuated Government employees.

Requests Complied With—From Cohn, Goldwater Co. of Los Angeles, asking Council and the Garment Workers' Union to request the Governor to sign Bill No. 1240, relative to convict-made goods. From Box Makers and Sawyers, requesting a leave of absence for its delegate, W. G. Desepte, for a period of four weeks.

Communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor, inclosing resolutions relative to the bomb cases and requesting the Federal Government to make a thorough investigation of said case. Moved that the communication be referred to the committee appointed by the Council on this matter; carried.

Resolutions — Were submitted by Delegate O'Connell (Teamsters No. 85) requesting Council to protest to the California representatives in Washington against the passage of the law denying the people the right and privilege to speak and print their wishes and desires regarding governmental policies. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Whereas, There is pending before the Congress of the United States a bill which has as one of its purposes the curtailment of the freedom of speech and of the press; and

Whereas, The perpetuity of democratic institutions depends upon the right of the people freely to express their opinions either through speech or the press; and

Whereas, President Wilson has expressed his opposition to measures calculated to prevent the criticism by the people of their elected representatives, believing such a course to be hurtful alike to the representatives and the people; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 4th day of May, 1917, that we protest to the California delegation in Congress against the passage of this law denying the people the right and privilege to speak and print their wishes and desires regarding governmental policies, these restrictions not being necessary to the successful conduct of the war or for the punishment of disloyalists.

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Feiling & Ingram still unfair. Grocery Clerks—H. Wissman still unfair; have expelled members

working at Feiling & Ingram. Bakers No. 24—Are troubled about the increasing cost of breadstuffs and will experience difficulty on this account. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have negotiated an agreement with employers and received an increase of \$4 per week, nine-hour day and improved conditions of morning starting time. Tailors No. 2—Rosenblum & Abrahams still unfair; requested delegates to so report to their unions. Cigar Makers—Eight thousand members still on strike throughout the country; requested a demand for the union label. Glove Workers—Requested a demand for their label when purchasing gloves. Butchers No. 508—Have levied assessment of one hour pay on its members.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Metal Polishers be endorsed, and advised the union to affiliate with the Iron Trades Council. The financial appeal from Metal Polishers of Elkhart, Ind., be filed, and the communication referred to the Musicians' Union. Recommended the endorsement of the Coopers' wage scale for breweries, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Crackers Bakers' Auxiliary, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Council endorse the application for a charter for Ship Yard Laborers; moved that the recommendation be adopted; amendment—that the subject matter be re-referred to the committee; amendment lost, and the original motion carried.

At this time the Chair introduced Miss Kathleen Burke, representing the Red Cross nurses, who delivered a masterly address on the work performed by the women of the Red Cross on the battlefields in Europe, and requested the delegates to become members of the Red Cross Society.

Senator James C. Nealon addressed the Council and extended an invitation to the delegates to attend a bazaar, at Civic Auditorium, Tuesday, May 8th, for the benefit of St. Peter's parish; moved that the invitation be accepted and delegates requested to attend on said evening; carried.

Special Committees—Delegate Murphy, chairman of the special committee appointed by the Council to investigate the bomb cases and assist in securing funds for same, reported progress.

Delegate Murphy, Legislative Agent at Sacramento, made a very interesting report of the results achieved during the session of the Legislature. Moved that the report be received and printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1631.50.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$269.97.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The program for the coming week at the New Mission Theatre will feature an all-star bill, including Pauline Frederick, Jack Pickford, H. B. Warner, Edith Storey, Antonio Moreno and William Duncan. The usual added features will be shown, such as the latest Hearst Pathe News, New Mission Comedy, Pictograph, and last, but not least, the concluding story of "Patria," "For the Flag," featuring Mrs. Vernon Castle.

Commencing next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday arrangements have been made whereby the world famous Mack Sennett's Keystone Comedies will be shown, featuring some of the greatest comedians on the screen. The New Mission Theatre has exclusive right to these pictures in the Mission district.

ADMITS H. C. OF L.

The New York Municipal bureau of personal service admits the high cost of living in its statement that the best an unskilled laborer's family can hope to do at present is to live on \$980.41 a year, as against \$844.94 for the year 1915. The "family" with which the report deals consists of five members, father, mother, a girl of 10 and two boys, 13 and 6 years old. Food costs have increased \$100 a year, it is stated. The report is to be used as a basis for salary increases for laborers in the employ of the city, and has especial reference to the street cleaning department employees.

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

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O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

LE ROY, TALMA & BOSCO, The Eminent European Illusionists; "OUR FAMILY," an Incident of Every-day Life, with JANE COURTHOPE & CO.; HARRY TATE'S COMPANY in "MOTORING," that Funny Satire on the Auto Craze; BEN DEELY & CO., in "The New Bellboy"; JAY GOULD & FLO LEWIS, in "Holding the Fort"; JOHNNY JOHNSTON & BOB HARTY, in "On the Shrewsbury"; BARRY GIRLS, Dainty Delineators of Popular Melodies; ROSALIND COGHAN & CO., in "Our Little Bride"; BELLE STORY, The Young American Prima Donna, in New Songs.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Tacoma Beer—get it

Pacific Brewing and Malting Co.
675 Treat Avenue
Telephone Mission 291

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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San Francisco

Union Hats

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"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

WHO'S WHO ON BOARDS OF EDUCATION

By Scott Nearing.

The assertion has been made that the members of boards of education in American cities are picked largely from the business and professional classes. The facts, collected in December, 1916, directly from the superintendents of more than a hundred of the leading cities of the United States, bear out the assertion to a surprising degree.

The study was begun by writing a letter to the superintendent of schools in each of the 131 cities which reported a population of more than 40,000 in 1910. Replies were received from 104 cities.

The replies cover most of the large cities. Thus complete data were obtained from seven of the eight cities with a population of 500,000 or over; 33 of the 42 cities with a population of 100,000 but under 500,000; and 64 of the 81 cities with a population of 40,000 but under 100,000. The total population of the 104 cities from which complete data were received was slightly under 24 millions, or about 26 per cent of the population of the United States, at the time of the last census.

The boards of education in the largest American cities are for the most part "small" boards. Less than a fifth of them report more than ten members.

Table I—Boards of Education in Certain American Cities Classified According to Size.

Number of Board Members	Number of Boards
5 or less.....	26
6 to 10.....	59
11 to 15.....	13
16 and over.....	6
Total.....	104

The largest cities report the largest boards. The six boards with sixteen or more members were evenly divided—2 in each group of cities. One city with 500,000 or more population reports a board of 5 or less and one a board of 6 to 10. Twelve cities with 100,000 but less than 500,000 population report a board of 5 or less and 15 report boards of 6 to 10. Thirteen cities with 40,000 but less than 100,000 population report boards of 5 or less and 43 report boards of 6 to 10. The bulk of the small boards are therefore found in the smaller cities.

The vast majority of board members are men. Only seven in each hundred of the total number of board members in the 104 cities were women and the per cent of board members who were women decreases steadily from 12 per cent in the larger cities to 5 per cent in the smaller cities.

Table II—Members of Boards of Education Classified by Sex and by City Size in Certain Cities.

Cities with Population of	Per Cent. Who Were		Total Board Members
	Men	Women	
Over 500,000	88	12	112
100,000 but under 500,000..	92	8	266
40,000 but under 100,000...	95	5	589
All cities.....	93	7	967

The real interest of the study centers in the occupations of the various board members. The occupations were divided into three main groups—"business," "professional" and "miscellaneous." Under "business" are included merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, contractors, real estate and insurance men, officials in railroads, banks and other corporations. Under "professional" are included doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, authors, editors, scientists, social workers and artists. The "miscellaneous" group was made to include retired business men, homekeepers, clerks and salesmen, foremen, mechanics and miscel-

laneous occupations. The great majority of board members are either business or professional men.

Table III—Occupations of Members of Boards of Education Classified by City Size.

Cities with Population of	Occupations			Total
	Business	Professional	Miscellaneous	
Over 500,000	43	46	24	113
100,000 but under 500,000..	128	100	38	266
40,000 but under 100,000...	262	187	139	588
All cities.....	433	333	201	967

These general totals show that more than three-fourths of all the board members of the 104 cities reporting were business or professional men. The business men constitute the largest single group, comprising more than half of the total number of board members, while the miscellaneous group contains slightly more than one-fifth of the total number of members. The tabulation shows a concentration of occupations of board members in a relatively small number of pursuits. Thus 144 of the business men were merchants, 78 were manufacturers, and 104 were bankers, brokers, real estate and insurance men. The concentration is still greater in the case of the professions. Of the 333 professional men 118 or more than one-third were doctors and dentists, 144 or about two-fifths were lawyers. The total number of teachers was 18. These were for the most part college professors.

The miscellaneous pursuits, while relatively unimportant, are peculiarly significant. Twenty-seven retired business men are in this class. The class also includes 48 clerks and salesmen, 39 mechanics and wage earners and 25 foremen. In the ordinary American industrial city the wage earners and clerks comprise approximately five-sixths of the total number of gainfully occupied persons. Of all the members of the boards of education included in this study four in each hundred are mechanics and five in each hundred are clerks and salesmen. Thus more than nine-tenths of the board members in the cities under consideration fall outside of the class which makes up five-sixths of the population—or to put the matter somewhat differently, nine-tenths of the school board members of the large American cities are selected from one-sixth of the gainfully occupied population, which is above the rank of wage earner or clerk.

Five occupational groups include the bulk of board members—merchants, manufacturers, bankers, brokers and real estate men, doctors and lawyers—588 out of a total of 967 board members. Thus more than three-fifths of the total number of members are engaged in five groups of business or professional occupations.

American school-board members are primarily business and professional men. A very few women occupy positions on the school boards, and a comparatively small number of men from the subordinate industrial positions—wage earners, clerks, foremen—are found among the board members. This type of board member is in the decided minority. The vast majority represent directly the business and professional interests of the community.

TAILORS' EXCURSION.

The annual bay excursion and picnic of the Tailors' Union will take place Sunday, May 13th. The proceeds of these affairs go into the sick benefit fund of the organization. There will be valuable gate and sport prizes, including twenty-two cash prizes for ladies' and children's games. The picnic will be held in Paradise Park. Boats leave Howard-street wharf every hour until 1:30 p. m. A large crowd is expected and the day will undoubtedly be an enjoyable one, judging from the program arranged.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

In the Full Dinner Pail and at Home when Days Toil Is Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER



The Fireside Sentiment
best realized with
Radiant Fire

With but a few feet of GAS burned per hour in the new fireplace heater known as the RADIANT FIRE, a substantial, pleasing and beautiful warmth is distributed throughout the largest room in a very few minutes.

IN EFFECT—THE RAYS OF THE SUN.
IN APPEARANCE—THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

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Consult our HOUSE-HEATING DEPARTMENT, ROOM 507, in our headquarters building.

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SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



MAY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
 - **Intertype Machines.
 - †Monotype Machines.
 - ‡Simplex Machines.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 Haight |
| (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co..... | 1122-1124 Mission |
| (82) Baumann Printing Co..... | 268 Market |
| (73) *Belcher & Phillips..... | 515 Howard |
| (14) Ben Franklin Press..... | 140 Second |
| (196) Borgel & Downie..... | 718 Mission |
| (69) Brower & Co., Marcus..... | 346 Sansome |
| (3) *Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 Mission |
| (4) Buckley & Curtin..... | 739 Market |
| (220) Calendar Printing Co..... | 112 Hyde |
| (176) *California Press..... | 340 Sansome |
| (71) Canessa Printing Co..... | 708 Montgomery |
| (87) Chase & Rae..... | 1185 Church |
| (39) Collins, C. J..... | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (42) Cottle Printing Co..... | 3262 Twenty-second |
| (179) *Donaldson Publishing Co..... | 568 Clay |
| (18) Eagle Printing Company..... | 59 McAllister |
| (46) Eastman & Co..... | 220 Kearny |
| (54) Elite Printing Co..... | 3459 Eighteenth |
| (62) Eureka Press, Inc..... | 440 Sansome |
| (146) Excelsior Press..... | 238 Eighth |
| (101) Francis-Valentine Co..... | 777 Mission |
| (203) *Franklin Linotype Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (75) Gille Co..... | 2257 Mission |
| (17) Golden State Printing Co..... | 42 Second |
| (190) Griffith, E. B..... | 545 Valencia |
| (5) Guedet Printing Co..... | 344 Kearny |
| (27) Hall-Kohnke Co..... | 20 Silver |
| (127) *Halle, R. H..... | 261 Bush |
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
| (158) Hansen Printing Co..... | 259 Natoma |
| (60) *Hinton, W. M..... | 641 Stevenson |
| (216) Hughes Press..... | 2040 Polk |
| (150) *International Printing Co..... | 330 Jackson |
| (168) *Lanson & Lauray..... | 534 Jackson |
| (227) Lasky, I..... | 1203 Fillmore |
| (108) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (45) Liss, H. C..... | 2305 Mariposa |
| (135) Lynch, J. T..... | 3388 Nineteenth |
| (23) **Majestic Press..... | 315 Hayes |
| (37) Marshall, J. C..... | 485 Pine |
| (95) *Martin Linotype Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (68) Mitchell & Goodman..... | 362 Clay |
| (206) *Moir Printing Company..... | 440 Sansome |
| (48) Monarch Printing Co..... | 1216 Mission |
| (24) Morris & Sheridan Co..... | 343 Front |
| (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co..... | 445 Sacramento |
| (72) McCracken Printing Co..... | 806 Laguna |
| (80) McLean, A. A..... | 218 Ellis |
| (91) McNicoll, John R..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J..... | 25 Jessie |
| (32) *Norton, Richard H..... | 5716 Geary |
| (104) Owl Printing Co..... | 565 Commercial |
| (59) Pacific Heights Printery..... | 2484 Sacramento |
| (81) *Pernau Publishing Co..... | 752 Market |
| (143) *Progress Printing Co..... | 228 Sixth |
| (34) Reuter Bros..... | 513 Valencia |
| (64) Richmond Banner, The..... | 320 Sixth Ave. |
| (61) *Rincon Pub. Co..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (66) Roycroft Press..... | 461 Bush |
| (83) Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 Larkin |
| (145) S. F. Newspaper Union..... | 818 Mission |
| (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (15) Simplex System Co..... | 136 Pine |
| (125) *Shanley Co., The..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (29) Standard Printing Co..... | 324 Clay |
| (49) Stockwitz Printing Co..... | 1212 Turk |
| (63) *Telegraph Press..... | 69 Turk |
| (187) *Town Talk Press..... | 88 First |
| (31) Tuley & St. John..... | 363 Clay |
| (177) United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 Guerrero |
| (138) Wagner Printing Co..... | 26 Mint Ave. |
| (35) *Wale Printing Co..... | 883 Market |
| (38) *West Coast Publishing Co..... | 30 Sharon |
| (36) West End Press..... | 2436 California |
| (43) Western Printing Co..... | 82 Second |
| (106) Wilcox & Co..... | 320 First |
| (44) *Williams Printing Co..... | 348A Sansome |
| (51) Widup, Ernest F..... | 1133 Mission |
| (76) Wobbers, Inc..... | 774 Market |
| (112) Wolff, Louis A..... | 64 Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (128) Barry, Edward & Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (224) Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 Mission |
| (225) Hogan Bindery Co..... | 343 Front |
| (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (221) Ingrisch, Louis L..... | 340 Sansome |
| (108) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (131) Malleye, Frank & Co..... | 251-253 Bush |
| (130) McIntyre, John B..... | 440 Sansome |
| (81) Pernau Publishing Co..... | 751 Market |
| (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L..... | 45 Ecker |
| (200) Slater, John A..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (195) Stumm, E. C..... | 675 Stevenson |
| (182) Thumler & Rutherford..... | 117 Grant Ave. |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (161) Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 Howard |
|---------------------------------|------------|

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (232) Torbet, P..... | 1114 Mission |
|----------------------|--------------|

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The..... | 509-515 Howard |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and Mission |

MAILERS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 880 Mission |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

NEWSPAPERS.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 Haight |
| (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... | 340 Sansome |
| (8) *Bulletin..... | 767 Market |
| (121) *California Demokrat..... | Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| (11) *Call and Post, The..... | New Montg'y and Jessie |
| (40) *Chronicle..... | Chronicle Building |
| (123) *L'Italia Daily News..... | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... | 59 Clay |
| (25) *Daily News..... | 340 Ninth |
| (94) *Journal of Commerce..... | Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| (21) Labor Clarion..... | Sixteenth and Capp |
| (141) *La Voce del Popolo..... | 641 Stevenson |
| (57) *Leader, The..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (144) Organized Labor..... | 1122 Mission |
| (156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... | 423 Sacramento |
| (61) *Recorder, The..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 Geary |
| (7) *Star, The..... | 1122-1124 Mission |

PRESSWORK.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| (134) Independent Press Room..... | 348A Sansome |
| (103) Lyons, J. F..... | 330 Jackson |
| (122) Periodical Press Room..... | 509 Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (83) Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 Larkin |
|------------------------------|-----------|

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (3) Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 Mission |
|--------------------------|-------------|

TICKET PRINTERS.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
|------------------------|--------------|

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... | 573 Mission |
| (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... | 53 Third |
| (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 Clay |
| (209) Salter Bros..... | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (198) San Francisco Engraving Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... | 343 Front |
| (207) Western Process Engraving Co..... | 76 Second |

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (210) Martin, W. W..... | 317 Front |
| (212) Hoffschneider Bros..... | 140 Second |

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| San Jose Engraving Co..... | 32 Lightston St., San Jose |
| Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... | 919 Sixth St., Sacramento |
| Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... | 826 Webster St., Oakland |
| Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..... | 327 E. Weber St., Stockton |

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its organization on Tuesday, May 22d, at the auditorium of the new Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The committee having the affair in charge has been busily engaged during the last few months in planning and perfecting the necessary arrangements, and, from assurances, feel confident of a record attendance. Mayor Rolph has promised to be present and, with Mrs. Rolph, will lead the grand march. It is also assured that other prominent city and State officials will attend. An interesting program of literary and musical numbers has been arranged for the entertainment that is to take place between the dances. Some of the best professional and amateur talent from both this city and Alameda County have volunteered their services. Jesse Levy's "Jazz" orchestra has been engaged for the dance music. William T. Hearst will be in charge of the floor, with the following as his assistants: Harry T. Darr, William H. Parker, B. F. Dwyer, Fred B. Bebergall, Lee L. Stopple, Charles E. Cantrell, Charles A. Pirie, Alfred T. Lowell, Ernest O. Darr, George M. Hearst, E. A. Eickworth, M. K. Cuthbert and Axel C. Jacobson. The reception committee will be composed of James P. Lowell, James L. Shearer, John S. Phillips, James T. Kelsey, John W. Kelly, Carroll B. Crawford, George H. Knell, Samuel T. Sawyer, J. J. Chaudet, Mark W. Dunbar, W. D. Davis, James M. Scott, L. F. Guedet, R. H. Norton, Lee L. Stopple and Fred F. Bebergall.

Henry Taylor, a member of the firm of Taylor & Taylor, well-known printers of this city, has been called to service with the Federal Commercial Economy Board, an adjunct of the National Council of Defense. Mr. Taylor left for Washington on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, following receipt of a message from the nation's capital urging him to respond to the call as promptly as possible. Taylor, who is a son of former Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor, is well known among the younger men of the printing industry in this city. Following his graduation at Stanford University, he took a course in the school of business administration at Harvard, supplemented by travel in European countries, during which time he made a particular study of the art of printing in France, Germany, Italy and other places, with the result that he is among the best informed persons in the trade. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Joint Committee on Apprentices formed from members of the Franklin Printing Trades Association and San Francisco Typographical Union and has only recently concluded a most interesting series of lectures on the subject of the early history of printing before the apprentices to the trade in this city. His selection as a member of the Federal Commercial Economy Board seems most fitting.

Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bernett, the union's most efficient reading clerk, who has been confined to a hospital for several weeks, has sufficiently recovered to be able to return to her home.

Miss Emma Toland of the "Examiner" chapel, who suffered a broken hip bone caused by a fall during a heavy wind storm which visited this city in February, expects to leave the hospital next week.

Ogden Typographical Union reports the successful conclusion of scale negotiations with the publishers of that city, the settlement providing for a substantial increase of wages and the substitution of a time scale for the piece system which had been in vogue in that city since the formation of the local union.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1520 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 89—Meet 3d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 1st Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Fair Tailor Shops

TAILORS No. 2



C. Rugg, 1058 Valencia; J. J. O'Connor, 1104 Market; Herman Levy, 3082 Mission; M. Baum, 510 Valencia; Max Weiner, 16th and Mission; Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission; L. Goldberg, 1070 Valencia; Hebeeb Co., 2377 22nd; C. O. Peterson, 2665 Mission; Imperial Tailors, 3314 Mission; J. Cohen, 72 East; Tom Williams, 28 Sacramento; Hulten & Rudolph, 39 Sacramento; Frank Nestroy, Bankers' Investment Bldg.; M. Goldstine, Bank of Italy Bldg.; G. Boss, 1120 Market; Cullen & Kelly, 2585 Mission; McDonald & Collett, 2184 Sixteenth; Suefflohn & Harvey, 170 Eddy; Kelleher & Browne, Market and 3rd; Molinari & Stagi, 347 Columbus Ave.; Tim Goulding, Folsom and 18th.

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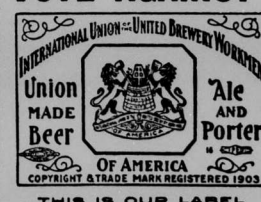


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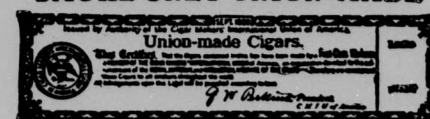
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

These members of San Francisco unions died since last reports: Richard A. Dominguez of the marine engineers, Elizabeth De Gear of the laundry workers, Alice Kendrick of the garment workers, John J. Clifford of the cooks, Adolph Harbeck of the bartenders, Charles Johnson and Patrick Donohue of the riggers and stevedores, Charles H. Johnson and Harry Akers of the teamsters, James J. Gorman and James J. Kennedy of the railway mail clerks, Jud. Stoddard of the millmen, August Struck of the cooks.

John Keen has gone to Tacoma, Wash., to attend the annual session of the Pacific Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association. International President T. V. O'Connor is also in attendance. The session will probably last a week.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its organization with an entertainment and ball at the Labor Temple on the evening of May 22nd. The committee in charge has arranged an interesting program of literary and musical events. Professional and amateur talent from this city and Alameda county have volunteered their services. Mayor Rolph will lead the grand march.

The proposed State health insurance system, which is of special interest to labor, was the subject of extended discussion at the meeting of the Commonwealth Club in the colonial room of the St. Francis Hotel Wednesday evening. Chairman Ansley K. Salz of the section on social insurance explained the meaning of State health insurance. From the standpoint of the employer, Chester H. Rowell spoke for the measure and George B. Scott against it. From the standpoint of the employee, Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, spoke for it, and James W. Mullen against it. The taxpayers' view was expressed by Warren H. Pillsbury in favor and David Atkins against the proposed law.

The leather workers, machinists, bakery wagon drivers and federal employees have sent in contri-

butions to the defense of those accused in the preparedness parade bomb cases.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union has gained its contentions for increased pay and daylight delivery. In future no bread will be delivered before 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Labor Council last Friday night approved the granting of a charter by the American Federation of Labor to the shipyard laborers of this city, which had been awaiting this endorsement. The officers of the new union will shortly be installed by John O. Walsh.

Miss Kathleen Burke gave an interesting talk on the services rendered by the Red Cross nurses on the European battlefields, citing particular instances of the patriotic fervor of the struggling people, and the delegates present listened with rapt attention last Friday night. She urged all to become affiliated with the Red Cross Society.

Senator James C. Nealon last Friday night extended an invitation to the unionists of the city to attend a bazaar in the Civic Auditorium given for the benefit of St. Peter's parish, presided over by the Rev. Peter C. Yorke, a staunch supporter of organized labor in its struggles for justice.

F. H. Richardson, projection editor of the Moving Picture World, is touring the country in the interest of better projection, and delivered a lecture on matters of great importance to the industry in Moose Hall, under the auspices of the local Moving Picture Operators' Union, last Thursday night. The address was interesting and largely attended.

The iron trades unions are engaged in revising their wage scales preparatory to negotiating a new agreement with employers.

At Schenectady, N. Y., the American Locomotive Company has raised the wages of its union machinists as the result of several conferences. Piece-work has been increased 10½ per cent and day work prices are advanced 13 per cent. Over 2000 employees are benefited.

A PEACE PLAN.

No more strikes or lockouts, an end of boycotting and blacklisting by the establishment of industrial amity between employer and employed, is the aim of the Commonwealth Committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, which has just been organized.

Its membership consists of union leaders and members of the Chamber of Commerce as representatives of the employers.

Representing labor—W. A. Spooner, secretary of the Central Labor Council; S. W. Lore, a delegate to the council; S. J. Donohue, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and John F. Kerns, delegate of the Plasterers' Union to the same council.

Representing the Chamber of Commerce—Arthur Arlett, contractor, Progressive party leader, president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners; Joseph R. Knowland, former Congressman, now publisher of a leading Oakland newspaper; James Traverse, factory manager; H. C. Capwell, department store proprietor, and James P. Maxwell, hardware man.

The committee immediately went to work, its first task being to arrange working conditions among the ship carpenters, the house carpenters and the bridge carpenters. This move was made following the offer of Oakland to lay down 100 wooden vessels in the government's shipbuilding program and the acceptance of the offer of cooperation by William Denman, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

The Commonwealth Committee has been in the process of formation for the last six months, and therefore cannot be considered in any way as a war measure. Its main purpose is to try to get back to first principles in industrialism—that is, revert to the days when the employer and employee were so close together that grievances could be threshed out man to man.

STEAMBOATMEN OUT.

About 500 members of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union struck last Tuesday to enforce demands for improved conditions and a closed shop.

Several weeks ago the men, through the union, made demands for an increase of \$10 a month for deckhands, firemen and oilers and the recognition of the union. President Huntsman said the wage question had been settled, but recognition of the union had not been granted, the employers insisting upon the open shop.

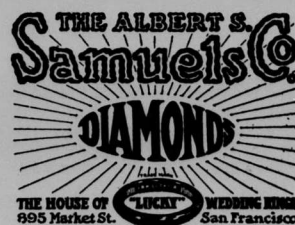
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